THE DEAD PROPHET.

Sketches of His Many Presumptive Heira.

WHICH SHALL SUCCEED HIM?

All of Them Ambitious. None of Them Communicative.

THE DEATHBED SCENE.

Interview with the Prophet's Sonin-Law, Spencer Clawson.

THE FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD. 1

SALT LAKE CITY, August 30, 1877. Now that the bulwark of Mormonism has rotted the Mormon problem is easier to solve. With Brigham Young has died the fountain of unmitigable hatres of the United States government and mankind not Mormon also, the despotic will over the minds and affairs of a population of one hundred thousand persons, which rendered the Church of the Latter Day Saints unique and termidable. No other man now. like Brignam Young at the death of Joseph Smith, is capable of seizing and exercising the original Prophet's powers; no member of the priesthood has such distinction, or enjoys such confidence as would enable him to assume supreme control over the destinies of the Mormon people, even if the conditions were half as time of what the Latter Day Saints describe as their persecution Brigham grasped the sceptre.

The two sons of Brigham-Brigham, Jr., and John - would undoubtedly have the best chance, either of them, to step in the dead prophet's shoes if either had the requisite ability. In his recent roorganization of the priesthood Brigham Young put in presidencies and bishoprics all over Utah men upon whose fealty to himself and his kindred he could depend. Still there is an impression among the dullest Mormons that Brigham, Jr. commonly cailed the "fat boy," is a dolt, and that John W., his younger brother, is an apostate and a scapegrace. Neither of the brothers is well tiked by the other chief counsellors and elders who surrounded their father in his lifetime. NO MORE YOUNGS.

The talk to-day is, "No more Youngs." Daniel H. Wells, Second Counsellor, and Lieutenant General of the Nauvoo Legion, a man of experience and a shorough fanatio, is far more capable, except for his imprudent temper, than either of the Youngs, but he is not in the race. George Q. Cannon, an adopted son of Brigham Young, one of the twelve apostles, and at present the illegal Delegate to Congress from Utah, is more popular, shrewd and faculty of denomination. Mr. Cannon has for years been a favorite with Brigham Young. He was elected for send Mr. Hooper to Washington, and although he has not evinced exactly the same qualities by which latter good and persistent gentleman end, he has succeeded in linding the judgment of Congressmen who know nothing of Utah, just as he has succeeded in blindfolding the poor wretches who live in the outer settlements of this Territory. He is thoroughly a Mormon, bound up in Mormon fanaticism, and though probably not a sincere believer in the extreme tenets of the Mormon faith, he would be prepared to go to any length to secure the high place emptied yesterday.

The Church naturally falls under the leadership of "The twelve," of whom Jonn Taylor is the priest, The latter has a firm will and a strong following, but is devoid of qualities essential if he would gain rulership. He is unlikely to succeed in an undertaking which Brigham Young formerly in his place accomplished by impudence and cajolery. it will be hard to convince the Mormon people, who lor months past have been hearing and reading the exposures and traud practiced upon them by Brigham and his unscrupulous cabal, 'that any member of that pretended to be-the special and only earthly deputy and revelator of the Most High. The poor dupes be lieved that, perhaps, of the chieftain who now her dead in the Lion House. They can hardly transfer the belief at this time to another human creature. The abourd doctrine of revelation, the wicked and sensolous rites of the Endowment House the sanctity of polygamy, fraud of celestial marriage, the slavish submission of mind and will to the dicta tion of a single tyrant-these have had their day. They will eventually cease to be.

TOTTERING MORMONISM. A house divided against itself cannot stand and must Divided indeed the Mormon system is in various ways. During late years a power which, though it was controlled to Young while he lived, now bid for to assert itself. It is the financial, the mercantiand banking element of the Mormon community-an element selush and prosperous-the leaders of which have long been secretly disgusted with Church muin meries and will not be controlled by a fanatical priest-

THE PROPHET NO FINANCIER.

Notwithstanding Brigham Young's boast that he was a great financier and the general belief that he successiuly conducted a number of profitable business enterprises, it is a fact that every legitimate business with which he connected himself was a conspicuous tailure. He made vast sums of money and died immensely rich in bank and other stocks, houses, lands, &c.; but his wealth was the spoil of the most gigantic and unscrupulous robberies ever perpetrated. He stole millions from the people ne invited here-stole them outright, in the name of the Lord. He extracted them in the forms of tithes, gifts, temple funds and other apecious devices. For nearly a quarter of a century he managed to keep 100,000 people in comparative penury and ignorance that he and the favorites who arrounded them might thrive. His avarice and his love of power, which survived other lusts of the dean active in him in the days when Joseph Smith revealed polygamy that he and brother reprobates might with qualty desecrate the beds of neighboring bushands in Nauvoo, enabled him to become opulent, in spite of s pusicess incapacity which was poerile.

OPPOSITION TO THE PRESENT SYSTEM. Sharpsighted Mormons like Withnen H. Hooper, William Jennings, H. S. Eidridge and John Sharp owed too much to Brigham's lavoritism to dispute his sway. Now that he is dead they will be first to resist the effort of any successor or pretender to introduce methods similar to his into their affairs. They have found out that the policy of sectuaion and exclusion which the prophet adopted in secular as well as religious matters was operative Mercantile Institution," designed, together with branch agencies, to course the patronage of cusper, its credit in the East having been for a long time kept up by Brigham's individual backing. During the period of its decadence several Gentiles and apostate

PLOURISHING APOSTATES. fawrence, who apostates about 1868, have four shed in independence, and the Walker Brothers are now doing the largest mercantile business in Utah. The Walker Brothers are now mercantile, mining and railroad enterprises which have set into the Territory, many of them directed by Gentiles and apostates, are gradually stirring up the

people and rendering it impossible for the Church leaders to hold them in such absolute subjection as formerly. All these facts, as I said in the first, make two things needed are a secret ballot and an amended jury law. At the present time there are tho sands of Mormons, and these include many women, permitted to vote in Utah who would vote against the priesthood if the latter had not arranged to scrutipize every ballot

BYIDENCES OF GUILT. crimes of several high members of the Church are in possession of the United States District Attorney. Indictments against them are ready to testify. Let Congress pass an act which will give Utah as impartial a jury system as that which prevails in other Territories and the States, and the men to whom the credulous have so long tooked up as to gods will soon be tumbled off their pedestals by that iconoclast the law. When they are brought to dust their dupes will know them for the imposters that they are, and along with their faith in the impossible will go their faith in one of the most cruel and deplorable deceptions of the nineteenth century.

INDECISION OF THE SURVIVORS While Brigham Young's body lies in the Lion House there is manifested among councillors and high priests a moral cowardice and indecision, bred of their long slavery to his will. Since his demise no one them has asserted his right take the initiative, and not one dares as yet express his opinion in regard to the succession. polite notes were addressed by your correspondent this afternoon to John W. Young, Daniel H. George T. Cannon, W. H. Hooper and John Taylor, angresting to each the propriety of some statement of as personal views in regard to the prospects of the Latter Day Church. The president of the twelve apostles, Mr. Taylor, responded with an equally polite statement that he had at present nothing to say. The messengers who bore notes to the others returned with alleged verbal answers which would only have been devised by boors in a condition of society entirely Mormon. The crucial fact which appears after the the priesthood, who have for so long a time sustained in their elevation inence by their submission to him and not by lofty qualities in themselves, are now jealous of each other and as afraid as rats of expressing their

views and disclosing their intentions.

THE FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS. Brigham Young's tuneral is set for Sunday. It was first intended to embalm his remains for the occasion, that the Saints who are on their way from remote parts of the Territory might sainte them. It is to-night averred that the skill of capable physicians who are Gentiles will not be summoned for the task and what is to be done with the Prophet's body before its final burial is a mystery. The luneral services, which will be held in the Tabernacie next Sunday a announced at noon, it is actually intended shall take and priesthood before the expected multitude of Saints arrive. In the meantime, the intrigues and consultion caused by arrivals of Mormons of distant parts of Utah are the only things which denote public anxthe Prophet's barem, the co-operative store and some places occupied by devoted Mormon merchants are hung with crape. The houses of leading Mormons are likewise sadiv decorated; but the interiors of these latter dwellings are filled more with speculations in regard to the future of the Morman Church leadership than with wailing or regrets for the leader who has just departed.

OFFICIAL MOURNING. The Mormon newspapers which print effeminate obituary notices of Brigham Young imprison them which impresses itself on the mind of the observer is that the regret telt by Mormons over Brigham's deknow not where now to look for a leader who can hold together their erganization.

THE MORMON CHARM BROKEN.

The Gentules generally feel that Brigham's death has broken the Mormon charm, although there are some who dread lest the memory of the power which Brig-ham exercised may lure some Mormon as yet unmarried to grasp and hold it for himself. Over the minds of the ignorant, untutored population scattered outside of Salt Lake City, it is improbable that any person,

THE DEATH OF THE PROPHET. Such was his weakness that nothing, not even the Young noteworthy. During eighteen hours previous to his death he was unsconscious except at intervals of perhaps a minute in length, and then he answered questions which were asked without making any volof the day the Lion House was approached by scores of visitors, but some of Brigham Young's own wives were prevented from seeing him. Many of his younger children were not aware of his approaching death and all except a few of the younger members of his family were denied admission to his bedside. If he gave any unterance or made any last request it has been carefully concealed. He is said to have died quietly after a long period of silence and quiet breathing. One chastly feature of Mormonism is illustrated by the fact that some of Brigham's wives relegated to hovels and unable yesterday to view the remains of their departed suzerain were hanging around the doors of the Lion House. Crape was placed on the doors of the Lion House and the Bee Hive at four o'clock and the co-operative stores and all mercantile establishments owned oy Mormons in the city were closed at once. is been no general demonstration of regret. Indeed, there is a noticeable lack of excitement.

A GENTILE ACCOUNT. The Salt Lake Tribune has the following account of the last hours of the Mormon Prophet :--DEATH OF BRIGHAN YOUNG-THE LAST HOURS OF THE

MORMON PROPHET. At four o'clock precisely on yesterday afternoon Brigham Young, President of the Church of Christ of the Latter Day Saints, breathed his last at his residence in this city. During the early part of last week and up to Thursday morning be was in his accustomed good health, and as late as Wednesday evening of that week he was in attendance on a meeting of the School the Prophets and took an active part its proceedings, but between the hours one and two o'clock of Thursday last was taken sick with an attack of choiers morbus, which terminated fatally at the time stated above. The disorder assumed a violent condi-tion through Thursday night and all day Friday, the deceased at different periods being subjected to severe fits of retching. Saturday afternoon, about three stage the prophet suffered severely from the complicated disorder during the whole of Sunday. His sufferings somewhat abated and he appeared to rest in comparative ease and quiet and continued in this condition throughout the whole of Monday and until Tuesday morning, about three o'clock, when his sufferings increased. The illness at this time was very severe, and it was expected that death would ensue at any moment, but at two P. M. the patient began to rally. At nine P. M. a reaction occurred, and his symptoms were so severe that his physicians and attendants thought the case was very critical if not

denly expired at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. His physicians were Dr. Young, a nephew of the patient, the Drs. Benedict, and Dr. Anderson, who were unremitting to their attention to the deceased. A short time after the prophet was taken ill he caused telegrams to be sent to those members of his family who were absent from the city summoning them to his presence. Most of them were present and nessed the last scenes at the dying man's bedside.

hopeless. After this time he gradually sank and sud-

When it became generally known that the great Mormon leader would probably die, crowde of people, chiefly personal acquaintances of the deceased and relatives called to pay their last respects. During the hours of consciousness when questioned as to how he viewed the probabilities of his recovery he seemed very sauguine that he would recover. He was, in the main onconscious from yesterday until the time of his death, but during a brief interval of a few hours before dissolution be recovered consciousness and spoke a lew words to those around him. His vitality was wonderful, and he clung to life with a tenacity characteristic of the living Brigham Young; but when the disease cuiminated in an attack upon the brain the

will of the man succumbed to the inevitable laws of

away from carth.

SONS AND SON-IN-LAW OF THE MORMON

PROPHET INTERVIEWED. A representative of the HERALD way introduced to four young gentlemen from Utah who were visiting in the city yesterday, and as everything pertaining to Mormonism, in view of the death of Brigham Young, has a special value at the present time, an interview was requested and most trankly accorded. The eldest the deceased Prophet and the purchasing agent o what is known in Utah as "Zion's Co-operative Mersons, Willard, Don Carles and Feramorz Young.

It would have been unwarrantable to have trenched upon the privacy of the evident poignant grief which fflicted the three prothers from the unlooked for sudden death of their father, and to Mr. Clawson alo was our representative's inquiries addressed, and with him was the following interview:-

REPORTER-How long is it since you saw Brigham Young?

REPORTER-Was be alling then?

Mr. Clawson -- OD the contrary, I never saw him, I think, look better. He seemed in excellent spirits. As you have been informed, I am the representative of and before my departure from Sait Lake I called upon the President to say goodby. He was President of the institution in whose interests I am here, and he spoke with me nearly an hour on business matters. REPORTER-Was he particularly interested in that

Mr. Clawson-We were interested in everything that affected the people, and in this he had a large moneyed interest, probably to the amount of \$300,000. REPORTER-Did he know anything about dry goods

and the business you are engaged in? Mr. CLAWSON-He was not practically acquainted with that business, but he made himself perfectly familiar with it. There was very little that would en cape his notice. On the occasion I refer to he snowe made, the way the goods should be shipped and everything about quantities and qualities, in a general way, which showed that he knew thoroughly what he was speaking about. But he was the same in every Beentered with his beart into everything that

PREMONITIONS OF HIS DEATH REPORTER-You do not think he had any premonitions of his sudden death 9

Mr. CLAWSON-I think he bad, yet I had no of his illness before I saw a line Tuesday's HERALD that reported he was very ill and not expected to live. At that time I did not believe it, as that had been so frequently reported before. His illness and death, I suppose has been cor rectly stated by telegram in your paper. On Tuesday they had had a telegram announcing the severe illness of their father. We were all very much pained and slarmed, for we le-red the result.

REPORTER-Was he not a strong man? but latterly he had worked too much. He had been almost constantly travelling. It seems to me proaching end, or he would not have tried to do wha e did. He had been all winter in the south of the Territory seeing to the completion of the temple at George, and there he labored a great deal. He came back to Salt Lake in May and began immediately the reorganization of the Church throughout the who Territory, and he had just got through with that and laying the foundation of temples in Manti and Logan when he was attacked and die

THE SUCCESSOR. REPORTER-His death will doubtless cause great hanges in the Church, will it not?

Mr. CLAWSON-On that no one can speak with any certainty. I do not think any person in Utah knows now what will be the changes in the control of the Church, and I do not think it likely that any definite action will be taken before the semi annual conference of the Church is held in Salt Lake City on the oth of October next. There is no necessity for any rush. The organizations throughout the whole Tetritory are perfect; everybody charged with authority will perform his duty, and the people will listen and live by the instructions they tave already had. In the meantime the deceased President's conuscitors and the Twelve Apostles will oubtless meet together and act as they deem best in the interests of the Church.

REPORTER-Do you not think that among so many of these leading men that there will be several aspirants to the Presidency of the Church?

will aspire to it. When the time comes the right man will step forward and all the others will recognize him. is he qualified? By ability, election, or how?

Mr. Clawson—It is not known—at least I don't

know-whether President Young has ordained any person to that position or not. I think be had the right to do so and may have done so. In such a case quorum of the priesthood, and after that to the second quorum, and down through the whole of priesthood, and if accepted by them be be presented to the people. accept him. If President Young did not ordain any would rest-if agreeable to the Church. The name of this person will be submitted for acceptance or relection, in the order I have already named, and if sus tained by unanimous vote he would be the president In case of rejection "the right to rule" into the quorum of the Twelve Apostles, and they would elect in all probability, their president. The division expected by the Gentiles does not seem possible.

THE EFFECT ON BUSINESS. REPORTER-How will business affairs be affected by his death? Will the same commercial institutions be

Mr. Crawsov I see no reason why they should not continue; yet I would not presume to speak for This question seems to have been anticipated at home, and I received a telegram this morning on that subject.

Mr. CLAWSON-No. it was sent to me for use among the firms with whom we do business. You can see !!,

Mr. Clawson handed the following circular, which

speaks for itself:-

PLANS OF RESIDENCE NERCANTILE INSTITUTION, SALT LAKE CITY, CTAR.

NEW YORK OPPICE.—BENEDICT, HALL & CO., 1 136 GRASO STREET, NEW YORK, August 30, 1877. 1 DEAR SR.—I am this morning in receipt of the following despatch:—

SALT-LAKE CITY, August 28, 1877.

President Brisham Young, after a brief fillness, died at four P. M. Leaf annerchange area residing.

President Brieham Voung, after a brief illuess, died at tour P. M. Lest apprehensions arise prejudical to the interests of the institution, say to our friends that his death will in no way affect the business or management of the institution, which continues as heretofore. Its financial condition warrants us in saying that obligations will be met with the same promptness which has characterized all its transactions.

W. H. HOOPER,
H. S. ELDREDGE,
P. R. CLAWSON,
D. O. CALDER,
GEORGE REYNOLDS,
JAMES JACK,
WILLIAM JENNINGS, (Stockholders,
WILLIAM JENNINGS, (Stockholders,
WILLIAM JENNINGS, Spence CLAWSIN.

Very respectfully. SPENCER CLAWSON.
REPORTER—This was a church institution, was

Mr. CLAWSON-Yes, it was established by the counsel of President Young in 1865, and began operations in 1869. REPORTER-Has it been a success or a failure, from

commercial standpoint? Mr. Clawson-We think it a success. For some years it paid twenty per cent dividend, and since the stringent times came on we have lost no money. It bas a paid up capital of \$200,000. We are satisfied

with its prosperity. JOHN W. YOUNG. REPORTER-Coming back, with your permission, to the subject of the successorship in the Church, who do you think is likely to be the man?

Mr. Clawson- Really, I can say but little more than I have stated. It is, I think, pretty generally believed in Utah that President Young had his gon John W. in his mind as his successor.

REPORTER-It is said that John W. had for some

years abandoned the faith. That would not recome mend him to the people, surely.

Mr. Chawson-Mr. Young's business required his presence in the East, the same as mine requires me in New York, and there was nothing more in his absence

REPORTER-Mr. Cuwson, did you know your late President very well? Mr. CLAWSON-From my earliest recollection of any-

thing I niways knew him, intimately and affection-

REPORTER-The public has had so much from these who were opposed to him, I would like to present the views of a friend. If you do not feel it a task I would like to report your statement fully.

Mr. CLAWSON-It is no task to me to speak of Prestdent Young, and after the many abusive things I have been forced to read in some papers here about him I shall give you my version of his true character, I always found President Young to be an honest, upright man. He has been my father and to myself a good, Find father, and I never knew him to do an if a man who had as much to do with so many per-sons as he had to do with, and for such a long period of time, that he sid not hurt somebody and make enemies where he had reason under other circum all other men of prominent position-a target to shoot at-and because he was so eminently successful in the bandling of his business affairs, that was an additiona incentive to pick at him.

THE PROPERT'S WEALTH.
REPORTER-Without trenching upon privacy, what
do you think he was really worth at his death? Mr. CLAWson-My father was for many years bli business agent in Sait Lake City and he probably had as much intercourse with President Young as any man in that country. I never heard my father speak or

that subject, but others have told me that my father

thought the President might be worth four or five BEPORTER-Did he accumulate that amount from the

Mr. CLAWSON (a little warm)-Of course not. He could not avoid becoming rich with all the business opportunities that his position brought to him. man of his great shifty and his capacity for the direction of labor could fail to become wealthy in a new country. It would have been singular indeed had be not overtopped everybody in Utah. Men with a great deal less ability than he had got rich there. Much of his wealth accrued to him in directing the labor of others, and as their labors grew in value se did his property grow in value with them. He had a whole people willing and desirous to serve him, and they discovered nothing good or valuable but what they wanted him to share with them.

REPORTER-He is said to have been an oppressor of

Mr. Clawson-It is easy to make charges agains him or against any person. He was kind and liberal where he judged it right to be so, but he had a horror of mendicancy, and he instructed everybody who had means to give labor to the poor and not aims. person ever tamished for bread in Utah, and in the winter seasons when strangers were among us withhishaps to set them to work, so that they might have food and not be forced to steal For self-protection, if for no higher consideration, he taught the people to he caretal of the poor.

THE NEWS OF HIS DEATH UPON HIS BONS. REPORTER-These young gentlemen seem terribly

Mr. GLAWSON-Yes, they are; the youngost particuarly-Feramorz. He never was away from home before and he leels his father's death terribly. The but that knowledge is coming upon them; they will realize it soon enough. Feramorz and Den Carlos are atudents at Van Renaselaer College, Troy; Willard is a licutement in the corps of engineers. They feel deeply pained because they cannot get back in time to

REPORTER-When is the deceased to be interred ! Mr. Chawson—They received a telegram this morn-ing from John W. and Brigham stating that the President would be interred on Sunday.

REPORTER-Do the brothers in Utah, of the doceased

Prophet's first lamily, take much interest in the chi dren of the other family?

Mr. Clawson-They are most affectionate and tender oward them. These three young men are of three d. Berent lamilies. They are very affectionate, and the telegrams from Sait Lake show how keenly the others at home sympathize with them because they are absent in this time of severe affliction.

This conversation was interrupted by a telegraph messenger, who brought the unvelcome suggestion that, as they could not be in time for the funeral, their mothers thought they had better not interrupt their studies. The telegram closed:- 'You had better stay, unless you cannot content yourselves. Affectionately,

John W. Young, Brigham Young." REPORTER-What effect will the prophet's death have on polygamy?

Mr. CLAWSON-I cannot answer that question. I am oo young a man to speak of it. You wil from that inquiry.

REPORTER—How many children has the Prophet left

Mr. CLAWSON-I think there are living at this time sixteen males and twenty-five females, and the grand-

children are very numerous. THE INTERMENT.

REPORTER-Will there be much ceremony at the in-

Mr. CLAWSON (very slowly)-I don't know. body will be conveyed to the new Tabernacle, and there will be addresses, no doubt, and singing. As my mind wanders back to Utah I fancy that 40,000 people will be gathered there on Sunday. I can conceive of nothing there from now till the interment but weeping and lamentation. You have no idea, sir, how these people loved the President, and the suddenness of his death must confound them.

REPORTER -- Where will he be buried? Mr. CLAWSON-In his own cemetery, on the brow of the bill, pear to his first residence. All the deceased of his family are interred there, and so doubt he long ago selected his own place among them. My heart is

The reporter thanked the young gentleman for his full and explicit interview, and retired impressed with the thought that the death of Brigham Young must make terrible changes in Utah. He seems to have been the centre on whom they all reposed. To replace

THE ASPIRANTS TO THE EMPTY SHOES OF PRIGHAM.

It is just fifty years since the "reformed Egyptian" characters, said to have been engraved on golden plates, were translated by Joseph Smith, "by the power and gift of God," into execrable English, and called the Book of Mormon, in order to serve as the foundation of a new faith and a new thurch. Smith was considerable of a success in the revelation business, and at one time stood fair to have been quite a politician as well as a prophet, and in his moments of elevation he thought the Presidency of the United States a position not unworthy of his ambition. It was, however, not so ordained, and he jell 'a martyr' to the new faith of Mormon.

In 1844 Brigham Young ascended to the Prophetic chair, and managed, through a great many vicissitudes, to grow and increase in popularity with his followers till at last he became almost defined; but, alas! mortality, the common lot of all, reached in him its point to decadence, and in a few days' brief tilness Death. the last enemy of man, sezzed the Prophetic casket and registered Brigham Young, on Wednesday las with the great dead and the small dead who have gone

The founder of Mormonism had but a brief term ublic life-not altogether a more of years; but Brigham was more favored, and doubled the years of his roign. So far as either of them, a ordinary men, was concerned, few would have cared how long they lived or where they died; but as the leaders of others, and the directors of others who per sist in keeping themselves before the world. and in troubling the peace of others where they can, Smith and Young have commanded attention, and so at the present time there is not a small interest in learning something about who is to be the successor of the prophets and what manner of men they are who aspire to this small dignity.

THE RIVALS. leath of Brigham there has been but one named-his third son, John W. Young-as his successor, and on New York, and there was nothing more in his absence from the body of the Church, during the last two or

mature, and he who had attracted the attention of the world hardly second to any other ruler, quietly passed last six years.

Six YEWS OF BRIGHER.

The prophetic business, and the aposites named in this connection are Elder John Taylor and Filter George Q.

Cannon, and what is not a fairty currous, they are looked any other ruler, quietly passed any from earth.

Els YEWS OF BRIGHER.

connection are Euler John and righer George & Connection are Euler John at a first corresponding to your content of the European and what is again rechargable, they are both European and what is again rechargable, they are been European and what is again rechargable, they are been to that, it will not be unablerosing to know something of the new candidates.

Was born in Winthorp, Westmoreland county, Eugland, in 1808. In 1832 he moved to chands. In profession of religion he was a Methodism, and was a local preacher. In 1836 he became a Morroon and came to the United States to place himself under the banner of Smith in Far West, Mo Hie was soon made he apostle, and was sent on a mission to England. In 1841 he returned to the United States and to Nativo, in the Massissippi, where he became the was in Cartinag Jan when he became the was in Cartinag Jan when the Smiths were assaulted, and was the reciprent of 600 hours of the Was in Cartinag Jan when the Smiths were assaulted, and was the reciprent of 600 hours of the Morroon with the Massissippi, where he became the was in Cartinag Jan when the Smiths were assaulted, and was the reciprent of 600 hours of the Cortan of the Was in Cartinag Jan when the Smith were balls in his body, and came high accompanying the wingot apirits of the proquet and partiasted in the Book of Morroon. He also began a monthly pamphlet he called the "Star of Descret." He returned to Unit his 1822, and two years later he was sent to this city to publish a paper he called The Morroon, which issend in that every Saitards, on the second floor of the correct of an and Nassau and has there remained.

They for a very tall man, of commanding appearance, a good writer and a good speaket, but fearfaily prolix in both. He writes very saitards, on the second floor of the correct of the refraity prolix in both. He writes very saitards with them, and has there remained.

The Arabita George was presented to School and he circa out his best from and Nassau and a speaker than the proposed of the correct of decent hole in the big pile. It is worth fighting for, and we nope the brethren will not be delicate

OBITUARY.

CAPTAIN "ADMIRAL" RAPHAEL SEMMES. o, which reached this city yesterday afternoon, announced the death of Captain Raphaol Sem mes, ex-officer of the United States Navy, and 'Admiral" of the rebel mayy of the Contederate States, and communder of the famous pirate Alabams. He expired at Point Clear, at ten minutes past sever o'clock yesterday morning. Raphael Semmes was born in Charles county, Mary-land, on the 27th of September, in the year 1809. He

entered the United States Navy as a midshipman in the year 1826, became lieutenant in 1837, and was promoted commander in the year 1855. In the year 1834, quently admitted to the bar at Cumberland. Md. During the progress of the war between the United States and Mexico he served on board ship, and on land as an aide to General Worth. He was afterward appointed to the secretaryship of the Lighthouse Board, at Washington, D. C. When the war of the rebellion against the Union broke out he resigned this position and took command of the Confederate war steamer Sumter, at New Orleans, ran the blockade of the mouth of the Mississippi, and, in the month of July, 1861, captured several American vessels in the Gulf. He then went to Southampton, England, where he was for some time very closely watened by the United States steamer Tuscarora. Semines, however, got out to sea. After he put off the Tuscarora widesimed in port during a space of twenty-too hours by the British government authorities. She followed him, notwithstanding, to the Strain of Gibratar, and blockaded him so closely the port of Tangler that he was obliged to sell in vessel. He then returned to England. In the moment of August, 1862, Semmes gook command of the of Gibraitar, and blockaded him so closely in the port of langier that he was obliged to sell his vessel. He then returned to England. In the month of August, 1862, Semmes took command of the steamer-Atabama, which was built for him by the Lairds, at Birkenhead, England, and manned by an English crew. In this ship he continued his daring career of capturing and destroying American merchant vessels. On the 11th of Jandary, 1863, he engaged the United States gunboat Hattera, off Gaiveston, Texas and after a orief and sharp action such her. Her subsequent career was most disastrous to American commerce at sea, as has been shown by the record of the Geneva Court of Arbitration. On the 19th of June, 1864, the United States steamer Kearsarge, which had been in pursuit of the Arbotrot Cheroourg, France, and after a brief engagement sunk the rebet vessel. Captain ("Admiral") Sommes was taken up by the Deerhound, as English yearh, and carried to England. After the close of the war he recurred to the United States and entered upon the practice of law in Moulle, Alt. He was arrested in 1850 and taken to Washington, D. C., but was only imprisoned during a term of four months. He has had a pretty active life since the time of his fiberation. He derivered features on the subject of his substantian. He derivered bectures on the subject of his exploits at sea, published a book untitled "Service Affour and Astore During the Mexicon War" (1851), "Campaign of General Scott in the Valley of Mexico" (1852), "The Crince of the Alabama childed "Service Affoat and Ashore During the Mexican War" (1851), "Campaign of General Scott in the Valley of Mexico" (1852), "The Craise of the Afabama and sumiter" (London and New York, 1864,) and "Memors of Service Affoat During the War Between the States" (Baltimore, 1869). Mr. Semmos has also fectured at many public institutions, and was generally regarded in the later years of his life, despite the Afabama history, as an able man and an actured at many public institutions, and was generally regarded in the later years of his life, despite the Alabama history, as an able man and an accomplished officer. In the early years of his professional career as a fleutenant he did very little duty, always avoiding it. He served about two years in the West India and Golf station, under Commodore Jalias, in 1838 and 1852. Within this time be had two temporary commands, the first a river steamer, when he lost on the oyster babks at the entrance of Within couche, in Froiba. His second command was the unfortunate big Somers, in which the Sideil-Mackenzie tragedy was caucied. This brig was caps not near Vera Cruz, the norther, while under a could canvas. Many of the crew perished in sight of the Maxicans on the mole of Vera Cruz. For a long time he remained unemployed, the Navy Department refusing to place him on duty. During Buchanan's actinizaration, through the influence of Senator Sideil, Semices was appointed lagathouse Impactor at Mobile, and when the head of that department was sent to command the Paraguay expedition he was suddenly transferred to Washington as Secretary of the Leginbouse Board. Secretary by dismissed Semines and a confrience, and boin lest Washington, lorgetting, it was said, to pay their debts. LUBULENANT WILLIAM ALFRED WILLIS.

Lieutenant William Alfred Willis, rate of the United States Navy, died in Wickford, R. I., on Wednesday

CONDITION OF MR. DAVENPORT.

Mr. Stophen Fiske, the manager of the Fifth Avenue heatre, received a telegram at eight o'clock had evening from Canton, Pennsylvania, stating that E. L. Davenport was very low; that Dr. Dowling when leaving has given every hope for his patient, but that the family is resigned to the worst. Miss Fanny Davenport is with the family. Mr. Finke requested that the reports of Mr. Davenport's death be contradicted.

A HOPEFUL REPORT LATE LAST EVENING. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]

CANTON, Pa., August 30, 1877. There is not much change in the condition of Mr. E. L. Davenport, the actor, to-night. He seems to be Dr. Panceast, of Philadelphia, was telegraphed for to night.

-Mrs. Davenbort and his cauchiers, Miss Fanav

Davenport, Miss Florence Davenport and Mrs. Thors and his two boys, Edgar and Harry, are with him. daughter Mass Blanche is in Italy, and Miss May is on the way from Europe.

The way from Europe.

The day they have been hopeful. This forenoon he took some refreshments. At half-past eight o'clock this morning he stept quite easily.

RIS PRYSICIANS.

Dr. Dowling, of New York city, had to leave to day, and Drs. Smith and Brooks are now attending him.

LATEST REPORT—ROPE.

At half-past ten this evening a report just received from one of the lamily says the doctors think there is great hope for the best.

INGERSOLL AND WIFE.

THE ROW ON BROADWAY WEDNESDAY NIGHT-EXAMINATION BEFORE JUSTICE WANDELL YESTERDAY - MUTUAL RECRIMINATION.

The examination in the Ingerson case came up be re Justice Wantell yesterday afternoon, and both nurband and wife had full opportunity to vent their respective grievances. When he William F. Ingersoil, Mary Ingersoil, a tall, tine tool ing woman, about forty years of age, comfortably, but bench, and Officer Hanion, of the Broadway squad at the same time led forward a dark-complexionel man, with long, thin leatures, and wild, protruding eves. The man had all the appearance of a person completely broken down from ill health and want of proper nourishment, and when he spoke it was in a wheexy tone that made it difficult to hear him at any

"You have a complaint to make against this man." said the Justice to Mrs. ingersoil. "Please state as briefly as possible what it is.

Mrs. Ingersoil then recited how she got out of the stage at Chuton place Wednesday night with another lady and immediately on her reaching the sidewalk her nusband controlled her and said in a flerce manner:-"You -- I want to talk to you." Knowing his character and remembering the threats he had made against her life, she called on an officer to take

On his way to the station house he threw away some-ting in an area way which the officer picked up and which proved to be a large knife The knife was produced and examined by the Court, It was a salor's sheath knife, about six inches long, lately sharpened and ground down so one that it would cut like a razor. "Did he take out this knife before you?" asked the

Justice.

"No, but while he was talking to me on the corner of Eighth street he put his hand on his hip, and I knew that was where he carried the weapon," said Mrs. Ingersell. "He has threatened my life several times," continued the hady, "and he told my son some time ago that he would put an end to me before the layers would fall. I have suffered a persistent persocution from him ever since last May, when we separated. He followed me to another and assails my character in such a manner that I am obliged to leave. He followed me to a place I was stopping at up the Hudson a week ago. He came there beastly intexcipated sain he had to be locked up in a room for fear of violence."

lunge, cau I speak " asked William F. Ingersol

"lunge, can I speak?" asked William F. Ingersoli in pitcods tones.
"Certainly, we will hear you, of course." Here a very young man stepped up and end that Mr. Ingersoll's lower, Mr. Thomas Carey, was not able to appear that day, but he was there to represent him. "Your Honor, Mr. Carey is my lawyer," said Mrs. Ingersoll; "I gave him money to look after my interests, but Mr. Ingersoll has nought him over to his "Well," said the Justice, "he cannot certainly ap-pear for both."

"Well," said the Justice, "he cannot certainly appear for both."

Mr. Ingersolt then spoke for himself:—"I am a persecuted man, Your Honor. I did not speak to my wife first tast night; it was she spoke to me. It was all by chance I met her, and she said, "I want to see you," and then handed me over to the officer. I don't want to buth her, and she said, "I want to see you," and then handed me over to the officer. I don't want to buth her. That knife, Your Honor, I carried about me for sell-protection ever since the 5th of July. She met me then in my lawer's office in Broadway. She seratched my lace and snatched some papers out of my hand. Then, coming up to me and, shaking her fist in my lace, said, "lake care, or you won't have a bead on you in three months." My friends advised me to protect myself, and I carried that knife for that purpose."

"Judge," broke in Mrs. Ingersoli, "he says he met me by chance. Why, he was at my boarding house three times that day and he was told I was out. He meant mischief with that knife. I think something ought to be done for my protection. I had him here last, and you discharged him on a promise that he would not molest me any more, but he came to my boarding house that very night and disgraced me."

"Judge," wheezed out ingersol, "every person that knew us when we lived in Bedford street will say that I was sax kind a husband as ever lived, but she used to receive dresses and money from Supervisor Hayes and I objected. Not long as I supported you." retorted Mrs. Ingersol. "I kept him and clothed him, Judge, for nearly seven years; paid \$3 n month for his barber's bill sione. When I got reduced in circumstances and could not keep him any longer, and was obliged to separate from him, then he commenced to threaten my life. As to getting dresses or money from Mr. Hayes that is a deliberate faisehood. I hever took dresses or money from any min to my knowledge."

Ingersoll—Your Honor, I know she received money from Hayes and Hayes se young to me and not well and to the boyse in the

Hayes together in King street, and followed them to No. 21 Chariton street. My wife, when she saw me, rat into the boose. I watched for hall an bour, and then Hayes went in. In half an nour alterward Hayes and my wife came out and I ran as a steps up the stoop. Mrs. Ingersoil—It was not me who was with Mr. Hayes; it was his foster stater, Miss Hallock.

Mr. Ingersoil—Weil, Judge, I have been married eighteen years, and I think I would know my own wife. Besides, it was a summer evening and quite light.

The 2d of July was the night on which James Hayer was stabbed in the cheek by William F. Ingersoil, and among the things found on Ingersoil's person Wednesday night was the identical scissors with which he stabbed him. When Justice Wandell neid them up yesterlay afternoon Mrs. Ingersoil's immediately excitationd, "That's the scissors with which he stabbed Mr. Hayes."

yesterday afternoon Mrs. Ingersoil immediately exclaimed, "That's the scissors with which he stabbed Mr. Hayes."

Justice Wandell, after hearing both husband and wife, reflected some time before he made up his mind as to what complaint he should take against the prisoner. At last he said, "Inger oil, it seems to me that your mind has become morbid and is not in its normal condition. You have evidently been broading over your irrottles and have let your jealous leenings get complete control of you. You are not a healthy man either, and i think it is better that you should be placed under bonds for good benavior. You are fined \$10 and required to furnish \$1,000 bail to keep the peace for six months, in default of bail to stand committed three months."

The Justice evidently thought that from previous manifestations of ingersoil's temper, and the lact of his carrying such a deadly weapon as was found with him Wednedday, it was necessary that he should be taken care of for a short time.

A suit for \$50,000 was commenced some time ago by ingersoil against Hayes for alienating his wire's affection, but nothing has been heard of it lately. Mrs. Ingersoil has commenced suit in Philadelphia for divorce, and taken up a residence there for that purpose. She left court vesterday satisfied that she would be free from her husband's persistent annoyances for some time to come at least, though it is said be can easily get bail.

As for Ingersoil himself he seemed very much dejected and down hearted when he lound he had to go to the fombs last night, and the tears were coursing rapidly down his cheeks when he entered the prison van, His case as a peculiar one, and he looked yesterday cyaning as ne left the Jefferson Market Court more rike a subject for a hospital than anything else.

CONEY'S BALL.

FUN, PROLIC AND PLIRTING ON THE SEA SHORE.

What was called the "grand inaugural ball at Atlan tic Garden" was given last night at Coney leland. There has never before been such a thing as a pretentious dance at Coney Island, and couse quently the attendance was very large, half of the people being attracted by the mere who would be present on such an occasion. The most savory cort in the past, and there were plenty vesterday who prophested that the affair would be th old scene of riotous hilarity. Such people were wofully disappointed. For once in its life Island bas given a first class ball, that was conducted with all the felat, and attended by all the crame de la creme, and evoluted with all the capril that usually at

crems, and evoluted with all the esprif that usually attach to Terpstchorean events in the gay city. The preceding French phrases are used because the Herald reporter is thoroughly assured that his account would not be the regular thing without them.

The guests did not arrive in force until about nine o'clock. The ball began properly at half-past ten. At that time there were at least twenty-live hundred people upon and about the dancing floor, which was made an gularly attractive with colored lights, flowers and evergreens. The music was intributed by Profession Zauig, Mr. John Scott was floor manager, and was assisted in his arduous duties by Mr. S. I. Vorhees and Meers. George Hall, M. C. Murphy and George W. Butt, The Floor Committee comprised such names as Captain W. Davis, W. Perresze, C. W. Cark, S. Walker, D. Berrian and P. Bressnan, Nothing their than the programme could have been desired. There was that delicious mixture of round and square dances which pleases the tree conversed. The was that delicious mixture of round and square dances which pleases the tree Concepts and Meeting arms with Bosquet Johnnis; Commodors Alexander Smith, owner of steamers Idlewid and Rosedzie; ex-Alderman Foley, Assemblyman John Mei-roarry and Assemblyman Edward Shandley of Brankly a